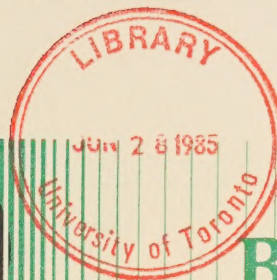
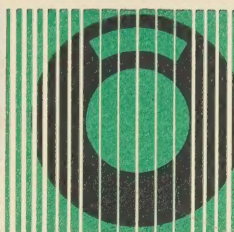




Machine Readable Archives

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BULLETIN

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New Acquisitions

Canadian Unity Information Office

The Machine Readable Archives acquired a large number of data files from the Canadian Unity Information Office (CUIO) prior to its closure on March 31, 1985. As described in the 1984 *Access Register*, the CUIO was established in 1977 at the request of the Prime Minister to provide public information about Canadian federalism and federal programs and services during the period leading up to the Quebec Referendum.

In 1981, when the Constitution was repatriated, the office was charged with informing the public about repatriation and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The objectives were twofold: to provide public information on federalism; and to assist the government in the preparation of policy and communications responsive to regional needs. The office was organized into three major divisions: Advertising and Media Services; Communications Programs; and Research and Analysis. The Research and Analysis Division provided a research service to federal departments, central agencies and Members of Parliament. The bulk of the work consisted of monitoring and analysing current issues and involved the review of newspapers, periodicals and special research bulletins from the Library of Parliament, other documents from federal and provincial government departments, bills and acts passed by both levels of government and omnibus surveys from consulting firms. As well, the division conducted research into public opinion and attitudes to measure the effectiveness of government information programs. Studies were undertaken to assess the attitudes of Canadians toward issues affecting national unity and identity. The files acquired by the MRA originated from the Research and Analysis Division and their transfer was negotiated as the office was closing down. Approximately 40 files are included in the transfer. The files can be classified in a number of groups.

Central Canada Surveys (3 files)

These data were collected from a sample of university students and the population of Ontario. The surveys contain information on the attitudes and opinions of students on a variety of subjects: student-professor relations; political attitudes of students; drug use; as well as information on Canadian unity and the programs and services offered by the federal government.

Western Canada Surveys (8 files)

The attitudes and opinions of the adult population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

and British Columbia were surveyed. Data collected in these surveys relate to a variety of topics such as interest rates, unemployment, inflation, Canadian unity, agriculture, energy prices, fishing, voting intentions, recreational activities and federal-provincial exchanges.

Omnibus Studies (11 files)

The Omnibus Studies were undertaken by CROP between 1982 and 1984. The surveys contain data on the opinions and attitudes of Canadians on topics of general interest such as national and international issues and provincial differences.

Communication Evaluation (5 files)

Five surveys were conducted to elicit the attitudes and opinions of Canadians on the methods of communications used by the federal government. Reactions of Canadians to government-made publicity on specific programs or aspects of Canadian life are recorded.

Atlantic Canada Surveys (2 files)

Two files contain data on the attitudes and opinions of the adult population of Newfoundland on such issues as energy, Canadian-made goods, cultural aspects, Canadian unity, voting behaviour and federal-provincial relations. On first review, the data files appear to be well documented and should be available for researchers in the near future.

Drug Use Data

The MRA continued to expand its collection of drug use data files with the acquisition of four new files from the Ontario Addiction Research Foundation. Three surveys in the series on "Trends In Alcohol and Drug Use Among

Ontario Schools" have been transferred. These surveys, undertaken in 1977, 1979 and 1981, contain data on the use of alcohol and other drugs in Ontario schools. Students from grades 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 were questioned. The frequency of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis use and use of other drugs is revealed in the surveys. The information is correlated by age, sex, grade and geographic region. A fourth data file on "Trends In Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey" was also acquired. This survey, undertaken in 1982, presents findings from a household survey of alcohol and other drug use among adults in Ontario. A total of 1,040 adults aged 18 years and over were interviewed by Gallup during the month of February 1982. Similar surveys were undertaken in June 1976 and June 1977. The 1982 data file complements these earlier surveys that are also available from the MRA.

The "Youth Gallup Omnibus Survey, 1982" was acquired from Health and Welfare Canada. The purpose of this survey was to monitor awareness and effectiveness of Health and Welfare's advertising campaigns that relate to the use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. Data were collected on the existence and frequency of substance use and the perceptions of health risks that are involved in the use of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

House of Commons

Over 100 files have been transferred from the House of Commons. These textual files contain the deliberations of parliamentary committees and the debates of the House of Commons.

Canadian Data Archives and Libraries

In the last two issues of the *Bulletin*, two data archives have been featured — the Institute for Social Research at York University and the Social Science Data Archives at Carleton University. More of these articles focusing on particular archives are planned for future issues of the *Bulletin*.

Recently, networks such as Datalink have attempted to improve communications with data archives and libraries, thus providing assistance to the users of data files. In the hope of assisting researchers, we thought it would be useful to provide a list of "known" data centres that could provide information and advice on

locating available data. This list is by no means complete. If, on review of the list, readers know other Canadian data centres, the addition of their names would be most appreciated. The following centres have been identified as data archives and libraries or, if not officially titled a data library or archives, are known as being interested in machine-readable data.

Centre de sondage
University of Montreal

Data Library
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Data Library, Computing Centre
University of British Columbia



"Canadian Data . . ."

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Data Resource Centre
University of Waterloo

Department of Sociology
Concordia University

Institute for Social and Economic Research
University of Manitoba

Institute for Social Research
York University

Leisure Studies Data Bank
University of Waterloo

Population Research Laboratory
University of Alberta

Sample Survey and Data Bank Unit
University of Regina

Social Science Computing Laboratory
University of Alberta

Social Science Computing Laboratory
University of Western Ontario

Social Science Data Archives
Carleton University

W.A.C. Bennett Library
Simon Fraser University

News and Notes

Archives, Automation and Access Conference

A two-day conference on archives, automation and access was held at the University of Victoria from March 1 to 2, 1985. The main objective of the conference was to bring together experts from the United States and Canada who are at the forefront of the current debate and practice with respect to the computerization of data related to archival holdings. It was hoped that a number of questions would be discussed among the participants: How can computerization facilitate access to archival material relevant to the researcher's interest? What considerations from a user's point of view should affect the development and implementation of standardized data elements? How should user needs affect the structure of strategies such as networking?

The conference was very successful in attracting over 100 participants and in providing very intense discussion and debate over a number of these issues. The conference also achieved its objective in bringing together individuals from many disciplines (information specialists, librarians, archivists, historians and records managers). This mixture of disciplines provided an opportunity to discuss the issue of automation in archives and to hear comments from a variety of sources with expertise in a wide

number of areas. The major questions within the archival community appear to be: What should be standardized? What should be automated? What are the benefits researchers will gain from automation? What about the lack of human and financial resources to carry out automation?

A brief summary of the session topics and participants follows. Anyone wishing to obtain more information on the content of the conference should contact the conference organizers, Chad Gaffield or Peter Baskerville, at the Department of History, University of Victoria.

Session Topics

1. The Challenge of Automated Access: Regional Prototypes
 - (a) Peter Baskerville and Chad Gaffield, "Shifting Paradigms and Emergent Technologies: Archives in the Modern Research World"
 - (b) W. Theodore Dürr, "ZAP Archives"
2. National Information Systems and Access
 - (a) David Bearman, "'Who About What' or 'From Whence, Why, and How': Establishing Intellectual Control Standards to Provide Access to Archival Materials"
 - (b) Terry Eastwood, "Improving Retrieval of the Information Contained in Archives"

- (c) Hugo Stibbe, "UTLAS, PRECIS, and Archives: Examples from the National Map Collection's Pilot Project"

3. Access to What? Approaches to Appraisal, Accessioning, and Records Management
 - (a) Susan Rosenfelt Falb, "Automation, Appraisal, and the Social Scientist"
 - (b) Sue Gavrel, "Issues Associated with Accessioning Machine Readable Data"
4. Micros, Mainframes and the End User
 - (a) Richard Janke, "Full Circle: Archival Studies Online — Whence from Here?"
 - (b) Jacques Grimard, "SAPHIR: Foundations for a Network of Public and Private Archival Services"
 - (c) David Mattison, "Computing the Past: Microcomputer Usage at the Provincial Archives of British Columbia"
5. Researchers and the Automated Archivist — Panel Discussion
 - (a) Louis Vagianos
 - (b) Gordon Darroch
 - (c) David Levine
 - (d) Harold Troper

The articles in this issue were prepared by Sue Gavrel, MRA

Data Library, Computing Centre
Université de la Colombie-Britannique

Data Resource Centre
Université de Waterloo

Département de sociologie
Université Concordia

Institute for Social and Economic Research
Université du Manitoba

Institute for Social Research
Université York

Leisure Studies Data Bank
Université de Waterloo

Population Research Laboratory
Université de l'Alberta

Sample Survey and Data Bank Unit
Université de Regina

Social Science Computing Laboratory
Université de l'Alberta

Social Science Computing Laboratory
Université Western Ontario

Social Science Data Archives
Université Carleton

Bibliothèque W.A.C. Bennett
Université Simon Fraser

Notes et nouvelles

Conférence sur l'archivistique, l'automatisation et la consultation

Une conférence sur l'archivistique, l'automatisation et la consultation a eu lieu à l'université de Victoria les 1^{er} et 2 mars derniers. L'objectif principal consistait à réunir des spécialistes américains et canadiens du domaine de l'automatisation des archives pour discuter de diverses questions. Les participants se sont demandés comment l'automatisation pouvait faciliter l'accès aux documents d'archives nécessaires pour une recherche, quels facteurs devaient être pris en considération lors de l'élaboration et de l'application d'éléments d'information normalisés, et quelle importance devait être accordée aux besoins des utilisateurs lors de l'élaboration de plans, par exemple pour la création de réseaux.

La conférence a attiré une centaine de participants et a donné lieu à d'intenses discussions sur beaucoup de questions. L'objectif a été atteint, puisqu'il s'agissait de rassembler des représentants de plusieurs disciplines (sciences de l'information, bibliothéconomie, archivistique, histoire et gestion des documents). Des points de vue complémentaires ont donc été exprimés. Les archivistes se demandent surtout ce qu'il y a lieu de normaliser et d'automatiser, et quels avantages les chercheurs peuvent tirer

de l'automatisation. Ils déplorent également le manque de ressources humaines et financières pour réaliser de tels projets. Un bref résumé des thèmes et des exposés figure ci-dessous. Pour obtenir d'autres renseignements sur la conférence, contacter les organisateurs, Chad Gaffield ou Peter Baskerville, au Département d'histoire de l'université de Victoria.

Thèmes
1. Le défi de l'accès automatisé : Prototypes régionaux
a) Peter Baskerville et Chad Gaffield ont parlé des changements de paradigmes et des technologies de pointe en archivistique.
b) W. Theodore Durr a parlé de l'accès rapide grâce à l'automatisation.

2. Création et consultation de systèmes nationaux d'information

a) David Bearman a présenté un exposé sur l'établissement de normes pour contrôler l'accès aux documents d'archives.
b) Terry Eastwood s'est penché sur l'amélioration des mécanismes de repérage des données dans les documents d'archives.
c) Hugo Sibbe s'est inspiré d'un projet-pilote de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans pour parler de l'UTLAS, du PRECIS et des archives en général.

5. Table ronde sur les chercheurs et les archives automatisées
a) Louis Vagianos
b) Gordon Darroch
c) David Levine
d) Harold Troper

Les articles ont été rédigés par Sue Gavrel de la DAO.

4. Micro-ordinateurs, unités centrales et utilisation des documents
a) Richard Janke a fait une communication sur l'accès en direct aux études d'archives-tique conservées ailleurs.
b) Jacques Grimard a présenté un exposé sur SAPHIR, base d'un réseau de services d'archives publiques et privées.
c) David Mattison a parlé de l'utilisation des micro-ordinateurs aux Archives provinciales de la Colombie-Britannique.

3. Méthodes d'évaluation, d'archivage et de gestion des documents
a) Susan Rosenfelt Falb a expliqué l'opinion des chercheurs en sciences sociales sur l'automatisation et l'évaluation.
b) Sue Gavrel a parlé de questions liées à l'archivage des données ordinolinguistiques.

4. Micro-ordinateurs, unités centrales et utilisation des documents

5. Table ronde sur les chercheurs et les archives automatisées

Les articles ont été rédigés par Sue Gavrel de la DAO.



Archives publiques
Canada

Public Archives
Canada



Canada

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Archives ordinologiques

Nouvelles acquisitions Centre d'information sur l'unité canadienne

Les Archives ordinologiques ont obtenu de nombreux fichiers de données du Centre d'information sur l'unité canadienne (CIUC) avant sa fermeture le 31 mars dernier. L'édition de 1984 du *Registre de consultation* explique que le CIUC a été créé à la demande du premier ministre en 1977 en vue de fournir des renseignements sur le fédéralisme et les programmes et services du gouvernement fédéral durant la période préférentielle au Québec.

de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique. Les données recueillies portent entre autres sur les taux d'intérêt, le chômage, l'inflation, l'unité canadienne, l'agriculture, l'énergie, la pêche, les intentions de vote, les loisirs et les échanges fédéraux-provinciaux.

Sondages dits omnibus (11 fichiers)

Les sondages dits omnibus réalisés par le CROP en 1982, 1983 et 1984 révèlent l'opinion des Canadiens sur différentes questions nationales et internationales et font ressortir les divergences provinciales.

Évaluation des programmes d'information (5 fichiers)

Cinq sondages ont été effectués pour connaître le point de vue des Canadiens sur les méthodes de communication du gouvernement fédéral. Ils comprennent des données sur les réactions de la population face à la publicité du gouvernement sur des programmes précis ou sur certains aspects de la vie au pays.

Sondages dans les provinces de l'Atlantique (2 fichiers)

Deux fichiers comportent des renseignements sur les opinions des adultes de Terre-Neuve concernant l'énergie, les produits canadiens, la culture, l'unité canadienne, les intentions de vote et les relations fédérales-provinciales. À première vue les fichiers semblent bien documentés et devraient bientôt être à la disposition des chercheurs.

Données sur l'usage des stupéfiants et de l'alcool

Quatre fichiers de la Fondation de la recherche sur les toxicomanes sont venus enrichir les

Informathèques et dépôts au Canada

Les deux derniers numéros du *Bulletin* consacraient des articles à l'Institut for Social Research de l'université York et aux Social Science Data Archives de l'université Carleton. Deux dépôts de données informatiques. Cette série se poursuivra dans les prochains numéros. Dernièrement, certains réseaux comme Datalink ont essayé d'améliorer les communications avec les dépôts de données et les informathèques, facilitant ainsi la consultation des fichiers. Afin d'aider les chercheurs, nous avons

Chambre des communes

La Chambre des communes a transféré une certaine de fichiers qui comprennent les comptes rendus des délibérations des comités parlementaires et des débats de la Chambre.

Jugé bon de publier une liste des centres qui fournissent des données et des conseils sur la localisation des données informatisées. Cette liste ne prétend pas être exhaustive et nous prions les lecteurs de nous envoyer le nom de tout centre qui n'y figure pas. Les établissements mentionnés appartiennent à deux catégories : informatiques appartenant à des centres s'intéressant aux données ordinologiques.

Centre de sondage
Université de Montréal

Data Library
Institut d'études pédagogiques de l'Ontario